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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Visits KPA Unit

PYONGYANG, Feb. 9 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the 384th unit of the Korean People's Army on February 8, a significant day, and warmly congratulated the officers and men of the People's Army on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The soldiers of the unit having the great honour of meeting close to them the great leader whom they had always revered deep in their hearts were overcome with infinite emotion and joy.

Put up in the barracks of the unit were a streamer bearing the words "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health" and militant slogans "Let Us Defend with Our Lives the Central Committee of the Party Headed by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let Us Inherit and Develop the Brilliant Revolutionary Traditions of Our Party Established by the Great Leader!" and "Let Us Conduct Training, Study and Live Just as the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!"

The soldiers lining in front of the post were waiting for the glorious moment of meeting the respected and beloved leader.

At ten in the morning, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Korean People's Army, arrived at the unit.

That moment the thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" shook earth and sky, echoeing and re-echoeing from hill to hill, high and low, on the defence line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was met on the spot by Comrades Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Chon Mun Sop, O Baek Ryong and Li Yong Mu, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and commanders of the unit.

Amid the stormy shouts of *manse* (hurrah) shaking earth and sky again, men and women soldiers reverently presented bunches of fragrant flowers carrying the infinite reverence of the soldiers of the unit and the entire officers and men of the People's Army to the respected and beloved leader.

His face beaming with a benign smile, the great leader waved his hand to the soldiers in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers.

The great leader saw the combat preparedness and combat training of the soldiers of the unit.

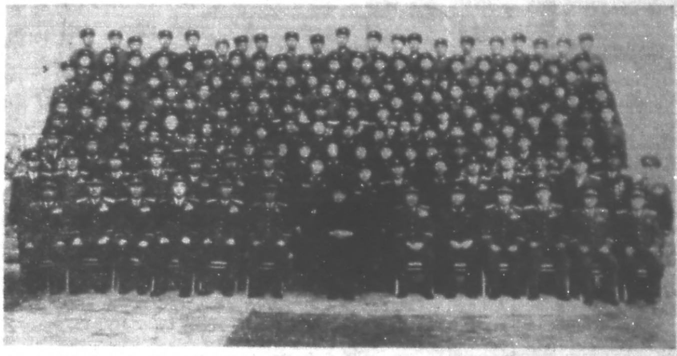
The great leader expressed satisfaction with the excellent combat preparations made in accordance with the original military line of the Party and highly praised the soldiers for their success in combat training.

Then the great leader inspected the rooms of the unit and conversed with soldiers of the unit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave programmatic teachings which serve as a guideline in firmly equipping the army with the Juche-based military theory of our Party, further developing the original military science and technology and strengthening the defence capacity of the country in every way.

When the great leader concluded his speech, the entire soldiers present there raised the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" expressing their fiery determination to justify with loyalty the great leader's deep political trust and high expectation by successfully carrying out the programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the soldiers of the unit marking the 29th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.



The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung on Feb. 8 visited the 384th unit of the KPA on the occasion of its 29th founding anniversary and posed for a photo with the soldiers of the unit. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Disarmament Talks Proposed

Report Meet Held on KPA's 29th Birthday

Declaring Pyongyang is ready to hold disarmament talks at any time with Seoul, Kim Ik Hyon, lieut. gen. of the KPA, urged Washington promptly accept Pyongyang's proposal to replace the present armistice agreement with a bilateral peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA, according to KCNA.

This remark was made at a central report meeting celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army held on Feb. 7 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Yong Mu, Kim Chol Man and Hwang Jang Yop, responsible personalities of the Party and power bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and Model Fighters.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Kim Ik Hyon, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting. (See page 2)

Saying that it is the supreme national task facing our people to put an end to the division of the country and reunify the fatherland, the reporter noted the tension and the danger of a war are growing still more in our country due to the new war provocation manoeuvres and the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean authorities.

In order to realize the reunification, he said, an end should be put to the foreign forces' unjust interference, an artificial obstacle to the reunification.

Kim Ik Hyon demanded the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot designed to keep our country divided into two parts indefinitely, immediately withdraw all troops from south Korea and let the Korean people settle the question of Korea's reunification by themselves.

The Japanese reactionaries, he added, must no longer persist in the hostile act of opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and obstructing our country's reunification, encouraging the south Korean authorities, but stop reinvading south Korea.

We, he stressed, consider that the convening of a north-south political consultative conference is the most reasonable and realistic way of solving the question of the independent, peaceful reunification.

International Support to New National Salvation Proposal

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" which carried the full text of the letter adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held Jan. 25 in Pyongyang printed an editorial entitled "Just and Reasonable Proposal" on February 5, according to a report from Peking.

The Chinese Government and people express warm sympathy with and firm support to it, the editorial emphasized and said;

It is common knowledge that the division of Korea is entirely the result of the aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people are the masters of their country. The Korean problem should be resolved by the Korean people themselves. The United States must stop its aggression against and intervention in Korea, disband the "UN Command" and withdraw all its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, the editorial stressed.

Beside this, warm supports are reportedly expressed in many countries for Pyongyang's four-point national salvation proposal.

Articles supporting the proposal were carried by the Soviet paper "Izvestia," Feb. 2; the Mongolian paper "Unen," Jan. 31; the Polish paper "Zyice Warszawy," Feb. 1; the Romanian paper "Scienteia," Feb. 2; the Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag," Feb. 2; the Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesco Delo," Feb. 3; the Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan," Feb. 4; and the Czechoslovak paper "Prace," Feb. 4.

Also, statements were issued by the International Union of Students, Jan. 28; the Malagasy Press Workers' Union, Feb. 3; and the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, Feb. 4.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Workers' Trade Union of Democratic Cambodia, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam and the National Council of the Malagasy Women's Association sent a letter respectively to their Korean counterparts in support of the four-point proposal.

Japanese Rally Demands GI Pullout from S. Korea

World Conf. on Reunification Slated in Tokyo

A mass meeting of about 3,000 Japanese was held in Osaka Feb. 5 to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and a change in Japanese government's policy toward Korea.

The meeting was sponsored by the Osaka solidarity committee to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the meeting Iwai Akira, general secretary of the Japan Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Den Hideo, Socialist member of the House of Councillors and representative of the Society to Support the Reunification of the Korean Nation, delivered lectures on shady connections between Japan and south Korea, the Japanese government's policy toward Korea and solidarity movements between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the Korean people, a resolution supporting the new national salvation proposal put forward by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang, and demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

Kameda Tokuji, representative of the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean People, sternly protested in his speech against the Japanese government's despicable maneuvers to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and help maintain the tyrannical fascist system of the Pak "regime", and continued as follows:

"We Japanese people should develop a solidarity movement to support the staunch struggle of the Korean people for their country's reunification, and demand the Japanese government change its policy toward Korea."

Congratulatory messages from the Korean Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and members of committees for solidarity with the Korean people in various countries were read.

Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), gave an address as a guest at the meeting.

An international meeting on the Korean question is scheduled to be held this autumn in Japan, Iwai Akira said at a press conference given after the meeting.

He said concrete details of the proposed meeting have not yet been decided but representatives from about 100 countries including north and south Korea are expected to attend the meeting.

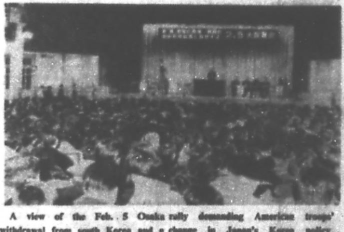
The sponsors of the meeting are Den Hideo, writer Oda Makoto and himself, he said.

U.S.-Japan Forum on Korea

A forum on Korea of Japanese and American politicians and scholars will be held sometime before this summer, Utsunomiya Tokuma, a conservative independent Japanese Dietman, said on Feb. 3 at a press conference in Tokyo after his return home from a fact-finding tour of the U.S.

Utsunomiya said Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, and Donald Ranard, former U.S. State Department official have already agreed on the plan to hold the forum.

Its timing and venue have not been decided, he added.



A view of the Feb. 5 Osaka rally demanding American troops' withdrawal from south Korea and a change in Japan's Korea policy

Rodong Sinmun Hits Seoul's Mendicancy to Tokyo

Fourty-two south Korean "national assemblymen" headed by former "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil are now staying in Japan to attend the "sixth general meeting of the south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league" held on Feb 16. It is said that thereafter more than 100, nearly a half of the south Korean legislators, will visit here. After the meeting, Kim Jong Pil is said to embark upon a round-the-world trip as a "presidential special envoy."

Meanwhile, south Korean "assembly speaker" Chong Il Kwon on Feb. 9 flew to Japan on his way home after the trip to Africa and Mideast. In the following day, he talked with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda at his official residence.

It is also announced that south Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin will visit here to have a talk with his Japanese counterpart Hatoyama Feb. 17. Pak Tong Jin plans to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on March 8 in Washington.

Under such circumstances the Japanese government decided to hold this autumn the "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" for the first time since the last conference held in Seoul in 1975, which brought a political settlement to the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case.

The Fukuda government decided to submit again to the Diet the "south Korea-Japan agreement on the joint development of continental shelf" which was signed by Seoul and Tokyo in January, 1974. So far it has failed to pass through the Diet even twice as a result of the strong opposition.

Commenting on such "diplomatic offensive" taken by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the cloak of 'security diplomacy." Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), Feb. 7, brands it as a mendicant "diplomacy" for keeping the chin straps from breaking off, KCNA reports.

Pointing to the "diplomatic offensive" burlesque involving the junket of the puppet foreign minister from mid-February to Japan, Australia, New Zealand and, from there, to the United States, of Kim Jong Pil and over 40 other puppet national assemblymen to Japan and of puppet national assembly speaker to Japan, the commentary says:

Facts well show how desperately the puppets are trying to save themselves from the crisis and isolation by clinging to the sleeves of their American and Japanese masters, left in an acute political and economic crisis and isolated and rejected within and without.

What the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are after in the so-called "diplomatic offensive" is to keep the weapons of destruction including nuclear arms and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and beg for a greater amount of military and economic "aid" from monopolies of the United States, Japan and other countries and thereby perpetuate the division of the country and hasten the preparations for war of aggression against the north, seeking in this to prolong their remaining days, it says.

Seirankai, APU Demand GIs Presence

Nakao, Lower House member from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and "chief of Seirankai," a ultra rightwing LDP faction, recently sent a "recommendation" to the U.S. authorities through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, arguing that "an early withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea is unadvisable".

The commentary of Rodong Sinmun, Feb. 4, says:

Nakao claimed the "presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea" is "closely linked with Japan's defence problem."

In his approach to the question of the U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea, the "chief of Seirankai" represents the wild ambition of the Japanese reactionaries pursuing a reinvasion policy toward south Korea, declares the commentary.

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 7 carries a commentary denouncing the joint statement adopted at the 12th General Meeting of the "Asian Parliamentarians Union" held in Tokyo on Jan. 31 which "requested" the U.S. Congress and Administration to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea.

It must be noted that the "request" is quite similar to the voice of the Japanese reactionaries, the commentary says.

'Korea—Our Responsibility'

Americans Say in NYT

American reverends, professors, doctor, father, UN consultant and member of the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People, seven in all, published a statement in the name of "the Committee for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Policy," according to a report from New York.

The statement carried in the January 23 issue of the "New York Times" reads as follows:

We the signers of this statement are troubled by our country's Korea policy. We call for a conference on this matter to be held in New York City April 1-3, 1977.

Now, when the U.S. is reexamining its foreign policy, it is particularly necessary to recall that the absence of democracy in South Korea is a direct consequence of past U.S. policy. It is our duty to continue and increase the call for a new U.S.-Korea policy. For this is the time for us to work out a program that will be more effective in pressing for such a change.

Today, thousands of political dissidents—including former president Yun Po Sun, presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, poet Kim Chi Ha, Quaker Han Suk Hun and leading Christians Rev. Moon Dong Hwan and Father Ham Sei Woong—suffer in Park Chung Hee's prisons, where many are tortured and killed.

More than two decades after the end of the Korean War, the U.S. still keeps in South Korea 42,000 troops, nuclear warheads, as well as the most sophisticated conventional weapons. U.S. economic and military aid, as well as private loans and investments, directly support the Park Chung Hee government and thereby ensure its ability to deny human rights.

Recent reports in the press have exposed the true character of the Park government. These underscore the shameful nature of the U.S. policy of supporting South Korea's repressive regimes for more than a quarter-century.

Park uses the armed forces, the Korean CIA, police and home guard as well as other agencies, to enforce his repression.

Even abroad Koreans are not safe from the Korean CIA. In the U.S., Koreans, who should enjoy the full protection of our laws, are harassed and kidnapped by Park's agents. The Korean CIA has even tried to undermine the American democratic process by the bribery and subversion of American public officials, including at least 90 Congressional representatives. Congressional hearings have exposed even so-called religious organizations as Korean CIA fronts.

As Park Chung Hee tries to consolidate his rule, more and more South Koreans resist him. Defying repression, they call for Park's immediate ouster, the restoration of the Constitution and of democratic rights, and an end to U.S. support of the Park dictatorship.

As Park's isolation from his own people has grown, the danger of his initiating war has increased. His response to opposition has been to fan fears of North Korean attack even as he advances his own preparations for war. War in Korea would immediately involve the U.S., since many American troops are stationed just south of the demilitarized zone. Such a conflict could extend beyond the U.S. and Korea, involve the whole world and might place the U.S. in the position of starting the first nuclear war.

We seek a peaceful resolution to the problems of a divided Korea. To this end, it is essential to:

—withdraw immediately all nuclear weapons from Korea;

—withdraw all U.S. military and paramilitary personnel and conventional weapons from Korea; and,

—cut off aid—military and economic—from the Park regime.

We believe that the inauguration of a new administration opens the way for a complete revision of U.S. Korea policy, consistent with the principles of humanity and justice of the American people.

President Carter himself has called for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Popular support is necessary to show the President that the American people want him to chart a new U.S. Korea policy.

We should be grateful for your endorsement and support of this conference.

Rev. Paul Abels, Washington Square, United Methodist Church, New York;

Bob Cambria, Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People;

Ruth Gage Colby, UN Consultant;

Prof. Samuel J. Noumoff, McGill University (Canada);

Prof. Mark Selden, Washington University;

Father James P. Sinnott, Washington, D.C.;

Dr. George Wald, Harvard University, (Nobel Prize winner);

Committee for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Policy.

Letter to Carter

A letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter written by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and its 13 affiliated organizations was carried by the Washington Post, Jan. 20, on page 9.

The letter reads:

Mr. Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America

Dear Mr. President

We, Korean expatriates in Japan, join our fellow countrymen in your country and concerned Americans in asking you to recommit committed to the restoration of democracy in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from that part of our country.

As a matter of fact, during the last thirty years your country has spent over 180 billion dollars on military and economic support to South Korea to build a "showcase of democracy". The U.S. attempts at "preservation of peace" cost tens of thousands of American lives and millions of Korean lives.

Was this cost in human lives and resources worth it? South Korea is today no closer to democracy than she was when she was liberated from the 40 years of Japanese rule. She is a classic case of "a police state", with an ever-yawning gulf between the rich and the poor. To the Koreans reunification is the prime point but is not in sight yet. The Panmunjom incident dramatized the possibility of the automatic use of an estimated 720 nuclear weapons positioned in South Korea in any resumed hostility.

One of the latest events that has assaulted the shared view of liberty and democracy of the world people is Koreagate—a "Buy Capitol Hill" campaign directed by Park Chung Hee and Company. They have taken the Korean and American taxpayers for fool.

The state of affairs is a long-term calamity to both Korea and America which made a mockery of our values and sovereignty. Our lesson to be learned is that nuclear arms and money cannot make up for the absence of respect for human considerations, liberty and democracy. The will of our two peoples should be the sole guiding principle in our relations.

A Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement which will replace the present truce accord will pave the way for eventual solution of the issues, bring not a fragile ceasefire but a lasting peace to that part of Asia, and enable your country to disengage from Korea with honor.

Let our homeland become a real Land of Morning Calm!

Four-Point Proposal for Reunification

A four-point proposal for Korea's reunification was made clear in a letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots abroad, adopted at the joint meeting of political parties, public organizations in the DPRK.

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realized for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

To realize the national reunification through such a great national allinace is the most realistic and fairest way of solving the question of the reunification peacefully without any outside forces being allowed to intervene.

The question of Korea's reunification is, in essence, the question of taking back the territory and population wrested by the foreign imperialists and restoring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

It is not a question which side is overcome by the other. It is clearly a question of restoring the unity of the Korean nation which is a homogeneous people, by putting an end to its artificial split caused by the U.S. imperialists.

National reunification concerns the whole Korean people as a matter of life and death.

Therefore, the independent, peaceful reunification can be realized only when the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south have formed a grand alliance in order to crush the splitting maneuvers on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south have every reason to believe that they can be well allied.

Both are suffering from the hardships of national division.

Both stand against aggression and subordination by the foreign imperialists, hate fascism and advocate democracy; both stand against war and national split and stand for peace and national reunification.

Today people of all strata of south Korea are vigourously fighting for democracy and national reunification at the risk of their lives, despite the fascistic rule.

Last year, by issuing the "March 1 manifesto," democratic personages of south Korea moved to demand Pak Jung Hi's resignation and effective measures for national reunification.

Oh January 18 last, too, patriotic people distributed anti-Pak handbills in large numbers among Seoulites.

These facts prove that the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south can be united though they live under different systems and have different ideologies and political views. There cannot be any contradiction between the two in solving the question of reunification.

The socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south should not force their own ideologies and opinions upon each other and should respect and trust each other for a grand alliance.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have clarified time and again that they will never impose the ideologies and systems in the north upon the south Korean people.

It is a question to be solved by the people themselves what social system is to be established and what ideologies are to be embraced after the country has been reunified.

The main concern is not to take issue with differences in ideologies, ideas, social systems but to put aside them for the sake of most urgent task of reunification.

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

To this end, at present it is essential to terminate the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

There is no reason why the Korean people should fight against each other to solve the reunification problem.

Notwithstanding this, a large military force is deployed along the Military Demarcation Line as part of the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

At present 42,000 U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea, armed with 686 nuclear weapons, most of which are positioned along the Military Demarcation Line.

The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges threaten peace in Korea and obstruct the peaceful reunification of the country.

Relaxation of tension between the north and the south and removal of the danger of a nuclear war will eventually eliminate distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and produce a favorable climate for great national unity. It will make huge military spendings diverted for the development of the national economy and help improve the people's living standards.

The present military confrontation, however, costs a tremendous quantity of manpower and material resources—70 per cent of the south Korea's budget.

A halt to military reinforcement and arms race, reduction of troops and war expenses, and stop to introduction of weapons from foreign countries are steps to be taken for termination of the state of military confrontation and relaxation of tension.

But it does not make any sense that the DPRK side takes unilateral action in that direction.

It is required that political parties, public organizations and all the people in the north and the south demand the authorities of the two sides take prompt measures for easing tension and removing the danger of a nuclear war.

3. The source of discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent and peaceful reunification.

If the north and the south antagonize and confront and don't unite with each other, they cannot successfully fight the splittists within and without who maneuver to prevent Korea's reunification.

To promote great national unity is one of the three principles of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities also agreed to this point in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are creating discord and antagonism within the nation, violating the agreed points of the north-south joint statement, as they are instigated by the United States.

They institutioned the splittist and fascist "revitalized system" and are suppressing their people, calling it a "system for the reunification."

Clamoring about the "threat of southward invasion," they have deprived the people of the democratic rights—freedoms of the press, association and assembly—as well as the right to debate on reunification problem. They are also illegally arresting and slaughtering the reunification-oriented patriotic people and democratic personages under the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and "emergency measures."

They won't abolish the notorious "anti-communist law" and furthermore, aggravate the mistrust and antagonism.

Under such conditions, misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south neither can be eliminated, nor can great national unity be promoted, with the national reunification becoming a remote possibility.

Discord and split among the nation is profitable only for the splittists within and without.

There is no reason why the Korean people fight with each other.

The Korean people have possibilities of restoring unity as a homogeneous nation with all the differences between the north and the south.

The Korean people are of the same stock, speak the same language and have the same ethos, especially the Korean people are determined to hand over the reunified country to their posterity.

The US imperialists' splittist machinations must be smashed and all the nation must unite for anti-imperialist, national-salvation struggle and for national reunification.

The imperialist aggressors are most afraid of the awakening of the Korean nation. They are bent on creating discord within the Korean people.

The south Korean fascist practices are in violation of the independence of the Korean nation and oppress the expression of their free will.

Therefore the fascist system must be abolished and democracy and freedom of political activities guaranteed.

Only then all the forces who aspire the independent, peaceful reunification will be able to get together to discuss the reunification problem, regardless of the differences of ideology, political views and faith.

The south Korean authorities must stop slandering and attacking the other side and withdraw the "anti-communist" policy antagonisitic to Koreanism.

Misunderstanding and distrust are created by "anti-communist" policy of the imperialists and their lackeys.

In order to eliminate misunderstanding and distrust, it is also necessary for the north and the south to start economic collaboration.

If the south depends upon the north's independent national economy, the south can prevent the invasion of foreign monopoly capital and the destroyed south Korean industry and bankrupt agriculture will be rehabilitated at the earliest date. This will strengthen the materialistic guarantee for the country's reunification.

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organizations in the north and the south must be convened to discuss all the above-mentioned questions.

The convocation of the north-south political consultative conference is a most reasonable and realistic way of solving the question of national reunification independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves in conformity with the will and interests of the whole nation.

The cause of national reunification must be implemented in conformity with the will and interests of the people.

Because the south Korean authorities are breaking down the north-south dialogue and continuing "two Koreas" machinations, there is an urgent need for all the patriotic forces of the north and the south to grapple with the reunification problem at one place.

The south Korean authorities are calling for "confrontation accompanied by dialogue," "competition accompanied by dialogue" and "co-existence accompanied by dialogue."

They are crying for "national mobilization" and "buildup of power" to prevail over communism and complete reunification, with an "anti-communist" row launched against the northern half of the DPRK while faking up various incidents such as the "tunnel" incidents.

The south Korean rulers are harshly suppressing the south Korean people struggling for the democratization of the south Korean society and reunification by proclaiming the fascistic "revitalized system."

The present south Korean authorities are not qualified to attend this meeting. But if they stop the "two Koreas" clamour, suppressing the south Korean patriotic people and democratic personages and abandon reckless war policy, they could be able to attend the meeting.

The January 25 joint meeting in Pyongyang of all the political parties and public organisations proposed to hold a preliminary working level meeting at an early date of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or in any other place agreed upon to make preparations for such north-south consultative conference to be held in the future.

Four-Point Proposal

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realised for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

1. The great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the democratic forces of the south must be an alliance of the genuine patriotic forces standing against fascism and for democracy, against war and for peace, against split and for reunification.

2. For the realisation of such alliance, one must not impose his idea, principle and view upon the other but respect and trust the other and subordinate everything solely to the sacred common cause of the nation.

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

1. The north-south military confrontation endangering the peace of the country and obstructing peaceful reunification must be removed at an early date and the tesnsion be relaxed.
2. The nuclear base in south Korea must be dismantled, all the weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons be shipped out forthwith and the U.S. troops be unconditionally withdrawn.
3. The armed forces of the north and the south must be drastically cut and the military spendings be reduced to be earmarked for the stability and betterment of the people's living.
4. The political parties, public organisations and the entire people in the north and the south must strongly demand the authorities of both sides take the above-mentioned measures and make joint efforts for their realisation.

3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

1. The fascist and splittist system which creates a discord and obstructs unity among the fellow countrymen must be liquidated and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration be ensured to those who desire peaceful reunification and the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic personages be unconditionally released.
2. The "anti-communist" policy hostile to the fellow countrymen must be renounced and slanders and calumnies against the other side be stopped.
3. Multilateral economic collaboration between the north and the south must be realised to remove misunderstanding and mistrust and deepen mutual trust.

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions.

1. It is necessary to hold a preliminary working-level meeting of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or in any other agreed places at an early date to make preparations for the political consultative conference.
2. If the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism," stop the suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy enforced under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion," we will again sit knee to knee with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.
3. We must frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists to save the nation and build an independent and prosperous reunified Korea in this land without fail.

On 29th Founding Anniv. of KPA

—Report by Kim Ik Hyon—

PYONGYANG, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—*Comrade Kim Ik Hyon, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army delivered a report at the grand central report meeting celebrating the 29th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army which was held on February 7 at the February 8 House of Culture.*

Under the wise leadership and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean People's Army has traversed a militant path replete with victory an glory over the past years, the reporter said, and continued:

The great leader who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early age regarded the military problem as one of the fundamental problems decisive of victory or failure in the revolutionary struggle from the first days of his revolutionary activities and propounded the idea of self-defence, unique in the history of the revolutionary military ideas of the working class, by embodying the immortal Juche idea.

The great leader founded the outstanding ideas of revolutionary war and building of self-defence power, military strategy and military leadership with the idea of self-defence as the quintessence and systematised them in an integral way.

The respected and beloved leader's military idea of self-defence is a great idea which came into being, reflecting most correctly the demand of our era in which the masses of the people have emerged as the master of history and the revolution and construction are going on with each national state as the unit and a brilliant idea which the communists must always firmly adhere to in solving the military problem.

Though the Korean People's Army greets the 29th anniversary of its founding today, the reporter noted, the history of our revolutionary armed forces spans 45 years.

He stressed that the great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and established the glorious tradition of the building of revolutionary armed forces in the flames of the arduous struggle.

Noting that on February 8, 1948, the great leader proclaimed the founding of the Korean People's Army to the whole world, the reporter said:

The Korean People's Army which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is the true revolutionary army of the working class, the glorious army of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which takes the revolutionary ideas of the great leader as the guiding principle and whose lofty mission is to fight for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

The reporter pointed out that over the past 29 years since its founding our People's Army has remained infinitely loyal to the great leader and performed undying feats for the fatherland and the revolution.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Through its heroic, self-sacrificing struggle, the People's Army has acquitted itself well of the revolutionary tasks it assumed before our homeland and people and has added many a brilliant success to the revolutionary history of our Party, a history which provides a shining example for generations to come."

The reporter stressed:

Under the slogan "Let us defend the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with our lives!" our People's Army firmly guarded the unity in ideology and purpose and the revolutionary cohesion of the whole ranks rallied as firm as a rock around the great leader, smashing the machinations of the betrayers of revolution and the anti-party, counter-revolutionary factional elements, and resolutely defended the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the enemies of all brands.

Indeed, the soldiers of our People's Army have fought invariably and resolutely along the road of loyalty in defending and guarding the great leader, the supreme brain and heart of our revolution, politically and ideologically and with their lives, carrying out the teachings and orders of the respected and beloved leader and safeguarding the fatherland and the people.

Saying that the unbounded loyalty of the People's Army soldiers to the respected and beloved leader was full displayed in the Fatherland Liberation War, the reporter noted that in the whole period of the war the People's Army soldiers fought a death-defying fight, unhesitatingly dedicating their youth and lives to the Party and the revolution, to the fatherland and the people, and performed feats of heroism in every field of fierce, decisive battle and finally inflicted a disgraceful defeat upon the U.S. imperialists boasting of being "the strongest" in the world for the first time in history to win a great victory.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a shining victory of the respected and beloved leader's unqiue military idea of self-defence, Juche-based methods of war and brilliant art of leadership and a striking demonstration of the indestructible political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our people and People's Army rallied close as one man around the great leader, the reporter emphasized.

He continued: As a result of the implementation of the Party's military line under the wise leadership of the great leader our People's Army has grown and strengthened to be one-beats-a-hundred modernized army of cadres, invincible revolutionary armed forces firmly guaranteeing militarily the realisation of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the all-people, whole-country defence system with the People's Army as the core has been solidly established.

The reporter stressed: It is entirely the result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, and the precious fruition of the respected and beloved leader's immeasurably warm paternal love for the officers and men of our People's Army that over the past 29 years since its founding our People's Army has creditably discharged its lofty mission for the Party and the fatherland and has grown into revolutionary armed forces capable of fighting down any enemy.

The reporter said that the great leader founded the Korean People's Army in time, brightly indicated the road to be followed by the People's Army in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution and personally guided the army to fully translate into practice the intentions and demands of the Party at all its units and posts.

It was thanks to the wise leadership and constant solicitude of the great leader that our People's Army has developed and strengthened to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army firmly equipped with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the Juche idea, and possessed of modern military science and technology and invincible combat capacity, the reporter declared with emphasis.

Saying that it is the supreme national task facing our people to put an end to the division of the country and reunify the fatherland, the reporter went on:

Korea where the situation has been highly strained and, on top of this, large quantities of nuclear weapons introduced by the United States are deployed has virtually become an extremely dangerous area where a nuclear war may be touched off at any moment, the reporetr noted, and continued:

The tension and the danger of a war are growing still more in our country due to the new war provocation manoeuvres and the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean authorities.

The reporter pointed out that crying about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are reinforcing the armed forces in a big way, offering one half of the country to the United States as its nuclear base and openly plotting for a nuclear war which may reduce the land to debris.

Today when the world people are lifting up their voices in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and a demand for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from south Korea is being raised even in the United States, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique still claim that the U.S. troops should remain and nuclear weapons should not be shipped out, the reporter said.

Noting that the Japanese reactionaries are also partaking in the criminal "two Koreas" plot and war policy obstructing Korea's reunification and opposing our people, the reporter said: As an argument calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea arose in the United States these days, they are working craftily against the pullback of the U.S. troops, alleging that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops will upset the "equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula and "endanger the security of Japan."

Referring to the fact that the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK put forward a four-point national salvation proposal, the reporter said:

The United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot.

The Japanese reactionaries must no longer persist in the hostile act of opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

The "non-aggression pact" which the south Korean authorities clamour about gives no guarantee for peace.

The United States must promptly accept our proposal on replacing the present military armistice agreement by a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.

Saying that we will greet this year the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and legendary hero, the reporter stressed that this significant year must be made a year of new epochal advance in the socialist construction and in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he referred to the tasks for this.

Invincible is the strength of our people and People's Army who are fighting for a just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and only victory and glory are in store for us, the reporter emphasized in conclusion.

Press Comments

Elimination of Class Distinctions

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) February 2 dedicates an article to the tenth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's historic speech "On Revolutionizing the Peasants and Carrying Through the Party Conference Decisions in the Field of Agriculture."

It says:

Only by powerfully carrying out the ideological revolution, uprooting the old ideas in the minds of the peasants and revolutionizing and working-classizing them is it possible to successfully fulfil the technical revolution, consolidate and develop the system of socialist cooperative economy, eliminate the class difference between the working class and the peasantry and achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader taught that in revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants it is required first of all to strengthen ideological education so as to thoroughly oppose selfishness and cultivate among them the spirit of collectivism of holding the interests of the collective and society and the common interests dearer than their own interests.

As the great leader taught us, we may say the complete victory of socialism has been achieved when the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry have been eliminated and the middle classes sincerely admit that socialism is good and support our system wholeheartedly.

The great leader's creativo idea giving answers to a series of questions of principle arising in the solution of the rural question is the guiding compass on which the rural Party organisations and functionaries should keep a firm hold in achieving the final solution of the rural question and winning the complete victory of socialism.

Revolutionary Traits

Rodong Sinmun on February 1 dedicates an article headlined "Historic Work Which Serves as Programmatic Compass for Functionaries in Establishing Traits of a Revolutionary" to the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture Should Acquire the Traits of a Revolutionary and Improve Their Guidance of the Rural Economy," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

It says:

This work of the great leader is a historic work which heralded a radical turn in improving the work method and style of functionaries by giving a comprehensive exposition of the necessity of establishing the traits of a revolutionary among the functionaries and their meaning, and the principled demand and ways for establishing them.

The great leader taught that truly going among the masses means acquainting the masses with the Party's policies, discussing with them measures for their implementation, teaching them and learning from them, solving knotty problems facing them and taking the correct measures suited to the reality, thereby actively organizing and mobilizing the masses in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks.

Without showing examples by practice, the functionaries cannot correctly educate the masses or set a strong demand before them or actively organize and mobilize them in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks.

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News in Brief

Jan. 27

- A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Jan. 28

- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Kim Chang Ryong left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Congress of Socialist Youth of Destour of Tunisia.
- Pentti Suomela, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Jan. 29

- The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on the appointment of So Jin Yong as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the State of Comoros.
- An agreement on the exchange of news and mutual cooperation between the Central News Agency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National News Agency of the Somali Democratic Republic and an agreement on mutual cooperation in radio broadcasting between the Central Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the National Broadcasting Department of the SDR were signed in Mogadiscio.

Feb. 1

- A Soviet government trade delegation headed by I.T. Grishin, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK.
- A delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Gun left Pyongyang by air to attend the 17th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation and the 10th meeting of the Korea-Vietnam Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.
- An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK and the Republic of Togo was signed in Lome.

Feb. 4

- A land and sea transport delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Duk Hyon left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 6th shareholder meeting of the Korea-Poland Shipping Company.
- Moussa Ali Traore, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Feb. 6

- A protocol of the 17th meeting of the Korean-Chinese Scientific and Technical Committee was signed in Peking.

Feb. 8

- Volkov Aleksandr Veniaminovich, functionary of the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, arrived in Pyongyang.
- A government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by German Amado Blanco, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- The resolution of the 29th meeting of Council of Korea-China Amnokgang Hydro-Electric Power Corporation was signed at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

"KCIA's" Maneuvers Must Be Banned Here

"KCIA's" Activities in Japan

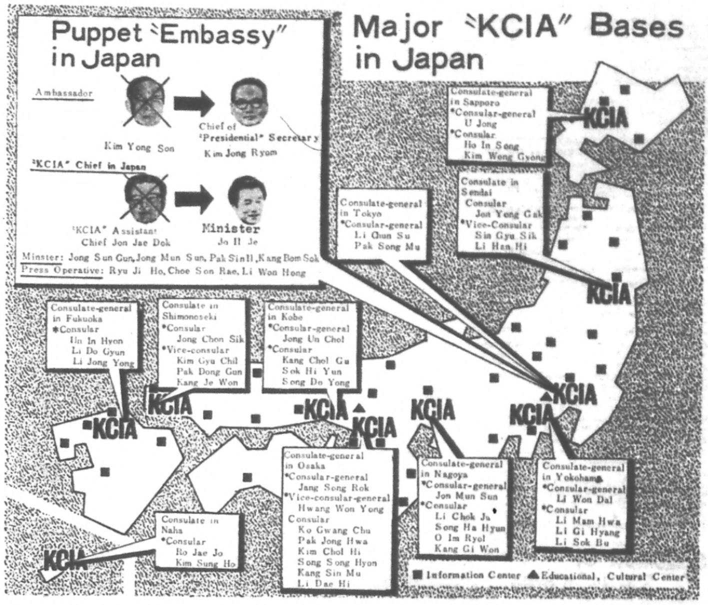
The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have found themselves in a serious crisis as their payoffs to U.S. Congressmen have been exposed. They have reshuffled the "KCIA" agents in Seoul, Japan and the U.S. They fired Sin Jik Su and appointed Kim Jae Gyu as new chief of "KCIA". Jon Jae Dok, station chief of the "KCIA" in Japan, and Pak Jae Gyong, counsillor at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, were ordered home and Jo Il Je became "KCIA" station chief in Japan at the end of last year.

The reorganized "KCIA"-controlled puppet embassy to Japan is leaving no stones unturned to destroy Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and is making frantic efforts to bribe Japanese Dietmen and political leaders.

Kim Dae Jung was spirited away in broad daylight from the heart of Tokyo by high-ranking officials at the puppet south Korean "embassy"—including Kim Jae Gwon (minister), Kim Dong Un (first secretary), Ryu Yong Bok (second secretary).

Pak Jae Gyong and Hwang Tae Yun (second secretary) cooked up a "ghost" organization "Chominryon" (the Federation of Koreans in Japan for Democracy) in a new attempt to slander the DPRK and descredit Chongryun.

Local consulates in Japan are substations of the "KCIA". Jon Mun Sun, minister at the puppet "embassy" and consular general in Nagoya, graduated from the south Korean puppet military academy in 1954. He took part in the May 16 military coup d'etat as a member of the "main revolutionary forces" and then assumed responsibility for intelligence-gathering together with Li Hu Rak. He served in an important post of the "KCIA".


Puppet "Embassy" in Japan
Ambassador
Kim Yong Son
Chief of "Presidential" Secretary
Kim Jong Ryom
"KCIA" Chief in Japan
"KCIA" Assistant Chief Jon Jae Dok
Minister
Jo Il Je
Minster: Jong Sun Gun, Jong Mun Sun, Pak Sin Il, Kang Bom Sok
Press Operative: Ryu Ji Ho, Choe Son Rae, Li Won Hong
Major "KCIA" Bases in Japan
Consulate-general in Sapporo *Consular-general U Jong *Consular Ho In Song Kim Wong Gyong
Consulate in Sendai Consular Jon Yong Gak *Vice-Consular Sin Gyu Sik Li Han Hi
Consulate-general in Tokyo *Consular-general Li Gun Su Pak Song Mu
Consulate-general in Fukuoka *Consular Un In Hyon Li Do Gyun Li Jong Yong
Consulate in Shimonoseki *Consular Jong Chon Sik *Vice-consular Kim Gyu Chil Pak Dong Gun Kang Je Won
Consulate-general in Kobe *Consular-general Jong Un Chol *Consular Kang Chol Gu Sok Hi Yun Song Do Yong
Consulate-general in Osaka *Consular-general Jang Song Rok *Vice-consular-general Hwang Won Yong Consular Ko Gwang Chu Pak Jong Hwa Kim Chol Hi Song Song Hyon Kang Sin Mu Li Dae Hi
Consulate-general in Nagoya *Consular-general Jon Mun Sun *Consular Li Chok Ju Song Ha Hyun O Im Ryol Kang Gi Won
Consulate-general in Yokohama *Consular-general Li Won Dal *Consular Li Mam Hwa Li Gi Hyang Li Sok Bu
Consulate in Naha *Consular Ro Jae Jo Kim Sung Ho
KCIA
■ Information Center ▲ Educational, Cultural Center

Kim's Kidnap Case Disclosed

A source close to the puppet embassy in Tokyo recently disclosed Hong Byong Chol, south Korean lawmaker, and Rim Su Kun, pro-Pak Korean businessman in Japan, took part in the August 8, 1973 kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung.

According to the source, Hong Byong Chol kept a close watch on Kim Dae Jung at Takara Hotel in Tokyo where Kim held a meeting on July 26, 1973, with compatriots affiliated with Mindan ("ROK" Residents Association in Japan).

The source described Hong Byong Chol as planning-section chief in the presidential protective office who had took an active part in the May 16, 1961 military coup d'etat. In 1966, he underwent special training as provided by the "CIA" and the "FBI" and was promoted to the rank of planning-department chief in the presidential protective office. Thus he became a loyal man of Pak Jung Hi's and a dyed-in-the-wool "KCIA" agent.

He played a considerable role in bringing Japanese monopoly capital back into south Korea. He is known for embezzling the money Koreans here hailing from Cheju-do Island raised for "its development" as he became a "national assemblyman". He then served as a managing director of the ghost institute for the development of Cheju-do Island.

The "Kim Dae Jung abduction case," the same source alleged, was engineered under the command of Hong Byong Chol who had received Pak Jung Hi's personal directions.

Rim is the owner of a stock company in Hyogo Prefecture. Hong and Rim together committed "Cheju-do Island embezzlement case."

According to the same source, Rim confessed to his close friends that he took Kim Dae Jung to a big boat. The source recalled there was a rumour spreading among same Mindan leaders that Rim met Hong Byong Chol on Aug. 10, 1973, in order to discuss how to settle Kim's abduction case.

It was learned that Rim bought a motorboat in July, 1973, one month before Kim was kidnapped and sold it off in the summer of 1974.

On August 8, 1973, the day when Kim was abducted, Rim went to Iwaya on Awaji Island with his friends aboard the newly-bought boat, which he asked them to leave on the way to Iwaya and they disappeared, the source claimed. Mindan compatriots pointed out Rim visited south Korea on four occasions in 1973—in February, April, August 23-28 and November and called special attention to the August 23-28 visit—shortly after Kim Dae Jung showed up in his house in Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung exposed roundly the true fact of his kidnapping case by the "KCIA" before pressmen in his house, a few days after he was spirited away from Japan to Seoul.

Former CIA Official on Kim's Abduction

A former high-ranking CIA official claimed, in a telephone interview with a Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun correspondent, that the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" masterminded the 1973 abduction of the former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul.

He made this disclosure, by referring to the illegal activities of the "KCIA" in the US.

Donald L. Ranard, a former director for Korean Affairs of the State Department, too, revealed that the Japanese Government had already confirmed the "KCIA's" role in the case on the basis of police information.

But, this is the first time that a high-ranking CIA official had admitted the "KCIA's" engineering of Kim Dae Jung's kidnapping.

The official said a large amount of money was handed in payoffs to Japanese Government officials right after the abduction.

Referring to the south Korean bribing operation aimed at US Congressmen, he said that Pak Tong Son and other south Korean businessmen cultivated US Congressmen with ample "KCIA" funds at their disposal around 1970.

According to the former CIA official, just at a time when the CIA got irritated by "KCIA" activities in the US, the south Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by the "KCIA" in August 1973 from Tokyo to Seoul.

He gave details of the "KCIA's" operations aimed at the Japanese Government, saying that the south Korean authorities had frequent contacts with the Japanese lobbyists working for south Korea and with financial circles for the purpose of strengthening Japan-south Korea ties.

The American also recalled that after the Kim Dae Jung case, the south Koreans bribed Japanese Government officials for the purpose of "improvement" of Japan-south Korea relations. A huge amount of political donations, he continued, was offered by the south Korean authorities to the Japanese lobbyists in such a way that the Japanese authorities were sometimes embarrassed.

S. Korean Payoffs in Japan Dwarf Those in U.S.

The February 7 issue of English daily newspaper "Asahi Evening News" in Tokyo disclosed the dirty fusion between south Korea and Japan.

The payment of rebates to president Park Chung Hee of south Korea and the "ROK" lobby in Japan is common pratice in connection with commercial deals involving private and governmental credits from Japan, according to Lee Jae Hyon, former public information chief at the south Korean "embassy" in the US.

In a telephone interview on Feb. 5 with the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun American General Bureau, Lee named the rolling stock procurement for the subway project in Seoul as an example in which such payments were made.

Basing his story on what he called highly reliable information from high "ROK" government officials and prominent south Korean businessmen, the former Korean diplomat said he has been told that a sum of money amounting to 20 to 30 percent of the rolling stock bill was divided equally between president Park and the "ROK" lobby in Japan.

He said it is widely known that the rolling stock bill was twice as much as the market price in Japan.

It would be correct, he added, to assume that the inflated price was the result of agreement between the "ROK" government and the Japanese involved. The amount of money actually paid to the Japanese rolling stock manufacturers must have been about the same as the market price, he said.

Lee, now an associate professor at Illinois University, said there are now two Japanese groups lobbying for south Korea, one headed by former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke and the other by Shiina Etsusaburo, former Vice President of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

He said he believes that bribes paid by south Korea in Japan far exceed payments made in the United States.

In fact, he said, the influence-buying on Capitol Hill by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) was an outgrowth of the success in Japan.

The "ROK" lobby in Japan is playing the same role played by secret agents of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in the Lockheed payoff scandal, Lee said.

While he was public information chief at the "ROK" embassy there Lee was in a position to be acquainted with the influence buying program and other KCIA operations in the United States. His testimony during a probe by an American congressional unit in 1975 and 1976 was thus rated as of first-rate value together with information supplied by Donald Ranard, former chief of the State Department's office of Korean affairs.

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The former diplomat sought political asylum in America in June, 1973, saying that he could not bear to see his country turn further into a police state.

Lee's wholesale divulgence of the information he has on Japan-"ROK" corruption provides a solid foothold to inquire into the shadowy side of bilateral relations, of which practically no revelation has been made, although there have been rumors for a long time.

Hashimoto Atsushi, an Upper House member of the Japan Communist Party, had an account from Lee last month and is expected to bring up the matter in the Diet shortly.

Details of the disclosures by Lee, who said it would be extremely difficult to prove "ROK" payments to Japanese politicians, are as follows:

1. He has been told by reliable source that the sum of money added on to the rolling stock bill was used for political rebates. It is widely known in Seoul that the money went to president Park and the "ROK" lobby in Japan. He repeatedly heard the account from informed sources and high "ROK" government officials when he made official trips to Seoul from 1970 on.

2. Rebates are not restricted to the rolling stock procurement. In the case of commercial deals involving private or governmental credits from Japan, rebates must be paid to president Park and the "ROK" lobby in Japan. This is what he directly heard from officials of companies who had been involved with such transactions.

According to what he has been told, a guarantee from the "ROK" government is required when a south Korean firm gets a yen credit from the Japanese government or a Japanese financial institution, and the authorization must come directly from president Park.

The rate of rebates is 10 to 15 percent each to president Park and the "ROK" lobby in Japan. The total thus comes to 20 to 30 percent.

3. In the case of the purchase of a plant from Japan with a Japanese yen credit, if the actual price is $7,000,000, the sum named in papers is increased to $10,000,000, with the $3,000,000 difference divided equally between president Park and the "ROK" lobby in Japan. Moreover, the company wishing to arrange such a deal must pay a bribe of 10 to 20 percent in advance. This is why many of the south Korean firms which got yen credits have gone bankrupt.

4. It appears that in arranging private credits from Japan, the standard procedure now is to incorporate illegal political contributions to president Park from the beginning. Lee has been told that such arrangements are made by the "ROK" lobby in Japan.

5. In addition to inflated billing, there is another method to funnel money from south Korea to Japan. It is widely known that there are companies which act as messengers when president Park deems it necessary to give money to Japanese politicians. One of these is Korean Air Lines in which Osano Kenji, a Japanese business magnate and a key figure in the Lockheed scandal, is a major stockholder.

Pak Tong Son, "Honorary Col. of Nat'l Guards"

A surprising fact was disclosed: Washinton-based south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, central figure in south Korea's influence-buying on Capitol Hill was a honorary colonel of the national guards of State of Louisiana.

The story, as reconstructed by the People's Korea, was revealed by the puppet regime 4 years ago in its booklet.

The publication called him "President Pak Tong Son of Miryung Company in charge of non-governmental diplomatic activities."

According to the material, Pak Tong Son was appointed to a honorary colonel of the national guards of the State of Louisiana in 1973.

On Feb. 26, 1973, Pak Tong Son was granted a note of appointment in the office of Russell Long, chairman of Senate Finance Committee.

His appointment is said to have been approved unanimously by the State Assembly of Louisiana in recognition of his meritorious contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between south Korea and the US and to the development of trade between south Korea and Louisiana.

The then Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana strongly recommended Pak Tong Son's appointment as a honorary national guards colonel.

Edwards is one of those who are being investigated by the "FBI" on suspicion of receiving a bribe amounting to $20,000 over 2 times in 1971 from Pak Tong Son.

According to a PR publication, Pak Tong Son arranged a "banquet to celebrate Nixon's victory in the Presidential election" at his Gerogetown club," undertook the expansion work through a technical tieup with "A.E.C. Engineering Corp." in 1971 and actively participated in the development of tourist resorts of south Korea by cooperating with "Boeing." Aircraft Company in the US.

Following are cited as illustration of Pak Tong Son's contribution to south Korea:

1. "Miryung Company" supplies petroleum in south Korea.

2. He is undertaking the Kimpo Airport expansion work through a technical tieup with "A.E.C. Engineering Corp."

3. In line with the government policy of promoting tourism, he actively took part in the development of tourist resorts in cooperation with "Boeing" Aircraft Company in the US.

He also allegedly contributed to the "development for social benefits work" as chairman of the research institute of labour problems in Koryo University and as vice-chairman of the south Korean tennis association.

Reunification Forum (4)

"U.S.-Japan Security Treaty," U.S. Occupation of S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Japanese have a 100-year modern history of aggression, which dates back to their inroads into Korea. Japan, today "an economic power," has built up its economic foundations at the expense of the entire Asian peoples, including the Koreans.

The Japanese ruling circles have traversed an aggressive course with the backing of big powers, particularly the U.S. Their mechanism of cooperation as exemplified by the "Taft-Katsura secret agreement" remains unchanged. The U.S. stations its troops in south Korea for the sake of "defending" Japan as well as south Korea. The "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty" continues the vicious aim of the "Taft-Katsura secret agreement."

Japan Defense First Aim of "Asian Policy"

The "Pacific doctrine" says that the "Asian policy" of the U.S. is based on good partnership with Japan. There is no possibility of change in this policy, though Carter has taken over the Ford regime, with the Democrats seizing power to replace the Republicans.

Carter pledged himself to a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea during the presidential election campaign. It should be noted that he didn't forget to add the words "after sufficient consultation with south Korea and Japan" in speaking about "U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea."

Why should the U.S. "consult with Japan" in order to pull out its troops from south Korea and not from Japan? This means that the U.S. occupation of south Korea is aimed primarily at reinforcing Japan's defense capabilities.

The "Asian policy" of the U.S. Democrats may be summed up as follows: "We are most interested in consolidating our friendship and cooperation with Japan on the basis of our 'Asian policy'. Our commitment to the defense of Japan is essential for our own defense. It is also necessary for Japan to play a constructive and peaceful role in Asia.

We regard our commitment to the defense of south Korea as essential not only for south Korea itself but also for the defense of Japan."

These facts are clearly proved by a report of the U.S. State Department made on Capitol Hill last September. According to the report, the Japanese Government completely agrees on the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and is vehemently opposed to any substantial reduction of the troops at an early date as causing doubts in Japan about the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty." In this way, the Japanese Government expressed its will against the withdrawal of the U.S troops from south Korea by emphasizing the interrelationships between the U.S. occupation of south Korea and the U.S.-Japan security system.

The U.S. imperialists encourage the Japanese imperialists to make inroads into south Korea. The Japanese imperialists are sure to repeat the same aggressive history as they had during the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea. The Japanese militarists profiteered in the Korean War, with the result that they attained a "miraculous" revival. Japan's economic development has been such that it has now become "an economic power" exercising a great economic influence on south Korea through its more than 2,000 million dollar investments.

Korean Victims

The Japanese imperialists called Manchuria their defense line in order to justify their aggression on the Asian Continent when they dominated Korea. Today, the Japanese ruling circles are beating drums to the tune of "south Korea is Japan's defense line."

Following is an excerpt from an article printed in the Japanese monthly magazine "Monthly Research Report."

"The history of Japanese aggression shows that the Japanese ruling circles regarded it as their basic foreign policy not to surrender south Korea to their enemies.

The Japanese waged two wars in the Meiji Era, the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). The two wars were fought not to get south Korea dominated by their rivals."

In the notorious "Japan-U.S. Joint Statement" published in November, 1969, there is a clause saying that the security of south Korea is essential for the security of Japan itself. It must be said that the joint statement is based on the assertions of the then Japanese Prime Minister Sato.

Today the Japanese ruling circles more earnestly demand the continued U.S. occupation of south Korea. The Japanese militarists are scheming to build up their armed forces for dispatch to south Korea in case of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from there. They are talking loudly about "a long-range defense buildup program" and the need to study a new "three arrows" operation.

This shows how the U.S. is backing up Japan under the nuclear umbrella as part of its plan to realize world domination. Japan is plotting to sacrifice the south Korean people for its aggressive ambition.

Pak Jung Hi is asking for permanent presence of the U.S. in south Korea, while welcoming Japan's reinvasion.

The July 4 north-south joint statement makes clear the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and warns against any interference by outside forces. This statement enjoys the sympathy and support of the 50-million Korean people and the world public. The 30th UNGA adopted a 43-member state resolution calling for the implementation of this statement. The U.S. occupation of south Korea is an unlawful act running counter to the July 4 north-south joint statement and a criminal manoeuvre against Korea's reunification.

(To be continued)

Pak Praises “Revitalized System”

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the chieftain of the south Korean puppet clique, turned up at the puppet justice ministry on February 4 and cried for defence of the “revitalised system,” according to a report.

Accusing the south Korean people of “the lack of understanding of the true meaning of the revitalised system”, he stringed out the balderdash that the “freedoms of the individuals” could be guaranteed and the “development of democracy” expected only under the “revitalised system”.

This shameless sophism of the traitor turning truth upside down is an intolerable act making a mockery of the south Korean people who are courageously advancing under the banner of anti-“revitalisation”.

Through their own life experiences over the last four years or more, the south Korean people have seen only too clearly the real aspect of the “revitalised system”.

The south Korean people say that with “Pak Jung Hi's one-man tyranny” allowed under the “revitalised system,” neither democracy nor the right to existence nor the reunification of the country can be expected, nor can the interests and sovereignty of the nation lost at the hand of the outside forces be regained. “We have risen up in an anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle to put a stop to his tyranny and we declare that we will fight indefinitely till we have overthrown Pak Jung Hi,” they stated. This shows their awakening through their own experiences.

The fascist traitor was brazen enough to accuse those south Korean people of ignorance of some “true meaning” and tried to deceive someone with the rigmarole that something like “freedoms” and “development” could be derived from the “revitalised system”.

In this the puppet boss, after all, admitted that his “revitalisation” slogan has irrevocably cracked up, coming up against the opposition of the people and he is making a futile attempt to piece it together at whatever cost.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi also crumbled at foreign public opinion critical of his clique.

As everyone knows, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become a target of hatred and denunciation of all the honest-minded people of the world by strangling democracy, trampling underfoot and obliterating the last shred of human rights under the “revitalized system”.

In this connection traitor Pak Jung Hi complained that “foreigners are arguing the pros and cons” about his clique and “they are hardly understandable”.

The protestations of traitor Pak Jung Hi that day suggest his new scheme to crack down upon the south Korean people. He made this clear when he, reiterating the slogan of “national harmony,” ordered his hirelings to “invoke stringent laws” against the anti-“revitalisation” elements.

But the puppet clique cannot save the “revitalised system” which is fated to be destroyed by the opposition of the people or bar the righteous struggle of the people for smashing this barbaric fascist system.

Photo shows anti-“government” demonstration staged by students of Seoul National University, carrying a placard saying “Monopoly of political powers or enslavement of people.”

EDITORIAL

Seoul's ‘Non-Aggression Pact’

Seoul's call for “non-aggression pact” negotiations, made on Jan. 12 in the puppet Pak Jung Hi's New Year news conference, is an absurd attempt to wriggle out of the present isolation and avoid the imminent destruction. The Carter Administration announced its plan to withdraw GI's from south Korea.

It is obvious that the Pak Jung Hi junta is not in a position to make any military agreement inasmuch as the U.S. has the prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean armed forces.

A non-aggression treaty is to be concluded between states. A bid for a non-aggression pact between the north and the south is apparently designed to transform the intra-national relations into international relations, legalize the division of Korea and perpetuate it.

As a matter of fact, the Seoul junta has been opposed to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea which it called not foreign forces.

When Nixon announced the reduction of U.S. troops in south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi junta did everything within its power to frustrate it. As Carter called for the U.S. troops to be withdrawn from south Korea, the Seoul authorities drummed up the imaginary “threat from the north,” and are collaborating with the Japanese militarists in preventing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

In order to deal with the planned withdrawal, the south Korean puppets are making frantic efforts to consolidate their “yushin” structure, while modernizing and improving their army. With large doses of military and economic aid flowing from Japan and the U.S., they are striving to create a strong trilateral military alliance composed of the U.S., Japan and south Korea. This implies that the Pak Jung Hi junta has no international mechanism any longer to depend on for survival.

Nobody will accept the claim of the Japanese militarists that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea would destablize the balance of force on the Korean Peninsula and adversely affect peace in that part of Asia.

Never has the ‘“threat of southward invasion” existed. The threat of northward attack is genuine; the U. S. military presence in south Korea is the source of constant tension and war. The Pak Jung Hi junta is increasing the tension in order to justify the need for the continued stationing of U.S. troops, which will in turn ensure its status as the puppet ruler.

Withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is crucial for the solution of the Korean problem. With a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement concluded along with the U.S. pullout, the DPRK Government's stand is that the troop strength in the north and the south should be reduced to 100,000 men or less each and followed up by a convocation of north-south reunification talks.

The Jan. 25 joint Pyongyang conference of political parties and public organizations in its letter mailed to south Korean counterparts and overseas Koreans stressed the need to defuse the tension between the north and the south and remove the danger of nuclear war from Korea.

The heaviest concentration of nuclear-armed forces along the MDL of Korea which is a small country breeds tension and will lead to possible nuclear holocaust.

Korea cannot become free from the threat of war so long as foreign troops are deployed within its borders, equipped with nuclear weapons.

What the Pak Jung Hi junta should do is not to demand non-aggression pact in return for allowing U.S. troops to leave south Korea, but to enter into disarmament talks with the DPRK side on condition that the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to reunification, withdraw at once. The disarmament talks will focus on the question of ending the north-south military confrontation as the first step toward reunification which must be a peaceful and independent process.

The Japanese militarists should refrain from attempting to perpetuate the division of Korea supposedly for the protection of the security of their country. They should not oppose the withdrawal of U.S. troops and stop supporting the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The Carter Administration should fulfil his campaign promise and agree to negotiations with the DPRK Government for conclusion of a peace agreement.

Amnesty Int'l Reports on Human Rights in S. Korea

Amnesty International made a report on November 1.1976 on the plight of south Korean political prisoners.

Partial text of the report follows:

There are several hundred political prisoners in South Korea. Those prisoners of conscience adopted by Amnesty International belong to an active and courageous dissident movement which has been increasingly outspoken in its criticism of the Park administration. In recent years the focus of dissident activity has largely been on human rights issues. The adopted prisoners of conscience include church leaders, leaders of opposition political parties, lawyers and university teachers, journalists, students and others.

“THE MYONG-DONG INCIDENT” OF 1 MARCH 1976

In March 1976, more than 20 prominent men and women were arrested in South Korea in connection with a declaration calling for the restoration of basic freedoms in that country. The declaration, entitled the “Declaration for Democratic National Salvation”, was read out at a meeting of 700 people in Seoul's Myong-Dong Cathedral on 1 March. This date is a key anniversary in the Korean calendar, as it marks the day (1 March 1919) when Koreans rose in revolt against the Japanese, who were then occupying Korea.

The declaration called for the lifting of the presidential ban on opposition to the present political system, the release of political prisoners, and restoration of the independence of the judiciary and freedom of the press. In an analysis of the Park administration's handling of the South Korean economy, the declaration also called for the government to resign in order to prevent economic collapse. The names of most of the arrested men and women had appeared under the text of the declaration.

Although the declaration was so moderate in its wording, on 26 March the authorities charged 18 of those arrested with “agitating to overthrow the government”. They were indicted under Emergency Regulation Number 9.

A statement issued by the Seoul Public Prosecutor said that certain figures in the opposition had planned to use the anniversary to provoke popular uprisings which would throw the country into disorder and enable them to seize power. This, the Prosecutor claimed, they intended to do by reading out their “Declaration for Democratic National Salvation” in the Cathedral and rousing the audience to demonstrations. The official statement also claimed that the chief instigators in the attempt to overthrow the government had spread false information abroad, and that they had abused the religious freedom of the Republic of Korea by turning a religious meeting to political ends. The indictment concluded by saying that “Such anti-national activities must be severely punished, in accordance with the law.”

The trial began on 4 May 1976. The hearings were adjourned several times after defence complaints that defence counsel were unable to interview their clients. On 25 May relatives of the defendants complained to Amnesty International that the trial was being held in “an atmosphere of terrorism”. They said that the authorities had illegally detained close friends of the defendants, restricted the number of seats in the courtroom by issuing admission tickets and prevented both lawyers and relatives from freely seeing the accused. The methods of harassment and intimidation described by the relatives are very similar to methods noted in the report of the Amnesty International mission which visited the Republic of Korea in the spring of 1975. At one point in the trial, defence lawyers walked out of the courtroom after the panel of three jugdes had refused to hear evidence from any of the 16 defence witnesses.

On 28 August 1976, all 18 defendants were found guilty of violations of Emergency Regulation Number 9 and were given severe prison sentences. All have appealed against their sentences to the Seoul Appellate Court.

The 18 men and women convicted under Emergency Regulation Number 9 include former President Yun Bo Sun (aged 78), former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung (aged 51, seriously ill), the distinguished Quaker leader Hahm Suk Hon (aged 75, known as “the Gandhi of South Korea”) and Presbyterian minister Moon Ik Hwan (aged 58). In spite of the great age of two of these defendants, and in spite of the fact that Kim Dae Jung is seriously ill with arthritis and neuralgia, all four were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with eight years' suspension of civil rights to follow. Former foreign minister Chung Il Hyung (aged 72) and his wife Dr Lee Tai Young (aged 61, South Korea's first woman lawyer) were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment with corresponding suspension of civil rights.

The remaining 12 defendants, including Professor Miss Lee Oo Chung (aged 53, president of the Korea Church Women United) and a number of Roman Catholic priests, Protestant ministers and university professors, were given prison sentences ranging from two to five years, with corresponding suspension of civil rights to follow.

The arrest and conviction of these highly respected Korean citizens comes at a time when the churches and dissident groups in South Korea have become increasingly outspoken in their criticism of the authoritarian administration of President Park Chung-Hee. The arrests were criticized by a number of foreign governments, including the United States Government. In particular, there is great international concern because some of the defendants are extremely elderly, and because Kim Dae Jung is in very poor health.

On 31 August 1976, Amnesty International cabled President Park Chung-Hee to protest against the sentences and urge the immediate and unconditional release of all the defendants. Amnesty International described the court's verdict as “a gross miscarriage of justice and a gross violation of human rights”.

KIM CHI HA

Kim Chi Ha is an outstanding poet and writer who is presently on trial for his life in South Korea. As a result of his outspoken criticism of the authoritarian administration of President Park Chung-Hee, Kim Chi Ha has spent many of the past 15 years in prison.

Kim Chi Ha is the author of sharply ironic poems and narratives attacking corrupt government officials and what he portrays as the cynical exploitation of peasants and the pernicious effects of western and Japanese influence on his country. The militancy of his writings has not been overlooked by the South Korean Government.

Kim Chi Ha was re-arrested in March 1975 after publishing articles in the national daily newspaper Dong-A Ilbo which stated that fellow political prisoners had been tortured during interrogation by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and that the authorities had fabricated charges in alleging that member of the so-called “People's Revolutionary Party” were involved in a plot to overthrow the government. Eight of the “PRP” defendants were peremptorily executed in April 1975. The articles were largely based on what Kim had learned in prison following his previous arrest in July 1974, when he was sentenced to death for the support he had given to student demonstrators. After immense international protest this sentence had been commuted to one of life imprisonment and eventually suspended (but not removed) in February 1975.

As a result of the articles, Kim Chi Ha was charged with alleged violations of the Anti-Communist Law. This law, under which many of South Korea's dissidents have been imprisoned, is capable of very wide interpretation.

The trial began in May 1975 but was halted when Kim Chi Ha asked for the replacement of the senior presiding judge, claiming that a fair trial was impossible because the same man had participated in the court-martial that convicted and sentenced the eight “PRP” defendants to death. Kim's objection to the judge was later overruled by the Seoul Appellate Court. The trial was postponed and the period of pre-trial detention allowed by law expired in September 1975 without the hearings having resumed. In order to keep Kim in prison, a military court reinstated the earlier life sentence which had been suspended in February.

After two further postponements, and after Kim Chi Ha had remained in solitary confinement for 14 months, the trial finally resumed on 18 May 1976. The prosecution is seeking to prove that his literary works are intended to bring about a communist revolution in South Korea. A central point in the prosecution case is that Kim, who is a devout Roman Catholic, wrote a “voluntary statement” in his own hand saying, “I am a communist, believing in Marxism”. This document was subsequently distributed publicly by the government, apparently with the intention of proving that Kim was a self-confessed communist. But Kim has consistently maintained that he had only signed the “confession” under extreme duress. In a 12,000-word “Declaration of Conscience”, which he managed to smuggle out of his prison cell in August 1975, Kim described in vivid terms how agents of the KCIA had subjected him to enormous pressure in order to make him confess to being a communist. In a state of exhaustion and confusion following five or six days of continuous interrogation, Kim explained, “Finally they wore me down”.

A number of journalists have been attending the hearings, but the South Korean press, which is closely controlled by the government, has not published defence arguments.

Kim Chi Ha is held in solitary confinement in Seoul's West Gate Prison and has been denied visits from his family and even from his lawyers. He was kept in an unheated cell even during the bitter cold of the Korean winter. Since the “Declaration of Conscience” was smuggled out of prison in 1975, he has been denied all writing and reading materials.

Informed sources believe that his illness has grown worse and there is concern that he will not be able to receive adequate medical treatment unless he is released from prison. Amnesty International has continued to urge that Kim Chi Ha should be released from prison pending a prompt and fair trial, according to the law.

New York Times on S. Korean Dissidents in Cells

The Jan. 8th issue of “The New York Times” carried an article entitled “Korean Dissidents Said to Be in Isolated Cells in Spartan Conditions.”

The article reads in part:

Imprisoned political dissidents, some of whom began jail life last spring with 10 days of nonstop interrogation, are being subjected to a spartan life of solitary confinement in small cells with meager, monotonous meals and no furniture. Their wooden-floored cells are said to be so cold during the bitter Korean winter that eggs and milk brought by relatives freeze solid.

These and other details of prison life have emerged since the release of two prisoners and the apparent easing of some aspects of official surveillance.

It was not possible to tell if this represented the tentative start of another of the unpredictable policy shifts through which President Park Chung Hee, a former general, has held power since a military coup in 1961. It was noted that the developments coincided with greater international attention on South Korea, with the appointment of a new director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which functions as a political police force, and with the approaching inauguration of Jimmy Carter. The President-elect has linked the question of American diplomatic and military support for foreign governments with their policies on human rights.

The prisoners have told friends that their arrests began with the 10 days of non-stop questioning while seated on wooden benches. Whenever a prisoner would doze off, a police agent would restart the interrogation. “You can believe me,” one of the 18 said, “That is the worst torture. They don't have to hit you.”

Prisoners are kept in the Seoul Detention House, an ancient, sprawling prison used by the Japanese when they ruled Korea as a colony. Several thousand criminals are also believed to live within the two-story white brick walls, where winds whip large clouds of dust into the air.

Weekly Bath but No Shave

The cells are “seven steps square,” as a prisoner put it. There is a toilet and floor bedding; three buckets of water a day and a weekly bath are provided, but shaves are allowed only for court appearances. Thin soup and pressed rice balls make up the meals; sympathetic prisoners smuggle additional nourishment to the dissidents. “When caguht they are beaten,” a prisoner said.

Wives may make only 10-minute weekly visits, which are closely monitored. They may bring fresh laundry, a few pieces of fruit or eggs and nonpolitical book or two.

No outdoor exercise is allowed, and family members express growing concern for the prisoners' health. All prisoners must wear several layers of clothing against the numbing cold.

To curtail communication, dissidents are strictly segregated from one another and from other prisoners. Nonetheless, a surprisingly accurate prison and court room grapevine exists. Word of the election of Mr. Carter, who, it is believed, will take a tougher stance in behalf of the political prisoners, reportedly caused great jubilation among them.

Carols Shouted from a Hill

The dissidents were cheered at 2 a.m. on Christmas Day when family members gathered on a nearby hillside to shout Christmas carols over the wall. “We heard them,” a prisoner related tearfully.

The Government has held an undetermined number of political prisoners undere mergency security decrees.

The measures outlaw many forms of political opposition, including criticism of the Constitution, which was rewritten under President Park's direction, and criticism of the prohibition on criticism.

Last March, after opponents of the Government issued a manifesto criticizing President Park and calling for the restoration of democracy, the 18—professors, politicians, church workers and a former presidential candidate, Kim Dae Jung—were convicted of attempting to overthrow the Government. A Supreme Court appeal is pending.

During the trial seven of the accused were given freedom of movement for age or health reasons. Two of those jailed, Ahn Byung Mu, a theology teacher, and the Rev. Lee Hae Dong, were released last week with suspended sentences; the others, including Mr. Kim, remain in prison.

The interrogations and prison life were terrifying at first, prisoners told friends, but the experience soon became a bond. “We share common ideals and ordeals,” one who is now free said. “The jailings have strengthened our resolve to restore democracy here. I am not afraid of anything now. You see, I went into prison as a rabbit, but I came out a tiger.”

Glimpse of South Korea

• The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are contemplating to deport abroad 53,000 south Korean inhabitants this year under the name of “emigration,” according to a report from Seoul. This figure is reportedly 3,000 greater than the number of those forcibly “emigrated” by the traitors last year.

According to the announcements of officials of the puppet ministry of health and social affairs on January 25, the scoundrels will shortly send “emigration survey groups” to South America, North America and West Germany to have bargaining with plantation owners, actively explore “emigration markets” and conclude “agreements” on human traffic.

• The number of the people now suffering in the south Korean prisons has increased 85 per cent above the 1965 figure, according to a report.

This percentage formally admitted by the south Korean puppet ministry of justice on January 23 is confined to the publicly known prisons and the actual growth rate itself was a good deal understated.

• The fibre and chemical workers throughout south Korea demanded a wage hike, according to a report from Seoul.

South Korean fibre workers January 27 put pressure upon the “trade union” to demand the employers raise the present wage 58.9 per cent on an average.

The “trade union” representatives under the pressure of the chemical workers all over south Korea held a meeting in Seoul on January 28 and demanded that the puppet clique and the employers increase the wages by a wide margin.

• The south Korean puppet government decided to issue the so-called “land bond” to the tune of 5,000 million won in the first half of this year, according to a report from Seoul.

To float various kinds of bonds in addition to the imposition of numerous taxes and miscellaneous fees is a crafty method employed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to bleed the people white.

The decision of the puppet clique to issue the “land bond” is designed to intensify their plunder of the people by using this predatory lever and, at the same time, to meet the serious financial deficit.

• The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have committed another crime by raising the doctor's fees and medicine charges at the south Korean municipal and provincial hospitals by an average of 30 and 25 per cent respectively this year, according to a report.

For three consecutive years beginning 1972 the villains lifted the doctor's fees by an annual average of 29 per cent and early last year marked them up by between 20 and 40 per cent.

Now a sick person has to pay 500 won for a diagnosis and 30,000 to 40,000 won in security money alone for hospitalisation.

The sharp raise of the medical fees by the puppets this year will make it all the harder for the poor to have medical assistance.

• The south Korean miners who barely returned home alive from West German mines where they had been sold by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are facing a gloomy prospect, unable to find jobs, according to a report.

There are more than 500 of those miners in the Hwasun area of South Cholla Province alone.

They had been sold to West German monopolies, falling victims to the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and suffered from all manner of national humiliation and harsh exploitation and barely survived the back-breaking toil. But, returning to south Korea, they find themselves jobless and poor.

• The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique imposed penalties, including dismissal, upon 15,290 “public servants” last year on the charge of “corruption,” according to a report from Seoul.

This, says the report, is an increase of 43.5 per cent compared with the figure of those punished on the same charge in the preceding year.

To impose penalties upon the “public servants” going against the grain with them on the charge of “corruption” is part of the clumsy “defensive” action of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for delivering themselves from the predicament.

By shifting on to the low-ranking “public servants” the responsibility for all the swindles and corruption rife in south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seek to conceal their own true colour as the regular and chief criminal involved in them.

And their another chief aim is to tighten their control over the interior of the ruling machinery by expelling the dissident “public servants” on the charge of “corruption”.

• The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang plans to increase the puppet police force by more than 3,000 men this year, according to a report.

This is a step geared to the wholesale reinforcement of the puppet police machine. This year alone, the puppets are going to set up two new “police stations” and 70 “police sub-stations” and “police boxes” in many parts of south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique also have a plan to largely reinforce the equipment of the repressive police force. For this purpose they appropriated 1,411 million won out of the puppet government's “budget” for this year. This is 80 per cent above the “budgetary” outlay earmarked by them last year for the same purpose.

Press Comments

Second Havana Declaration Marks 15th Anniv.

Papers in Pyongyang on Feb. 4 dedicated articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication of “the Second Havana Declaration.”

In its article headlined “Vigorous Advance of Fraternal Cuban People” Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) says:

“The Second Havana Declaration” was adopted at the Second National People's Congress of Cuba in Havana on February 4, 1962, against the anti-Cuban “declaration” cooked up in January 1962 for a sinister purpose against Cuba. Its publication demonstrated the will of the Cuban people and inspired the just struggle of the Latin-American people.

The road covered by the Cuban people over the last 15 years attests to the correctness and vitality of “the Second Havana Declaration,” says the article.

It continues:

The fraternal Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader, are achieving great successes in the revolution and construction, smashing the ceaseless subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean people will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the future.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction and heartily wish them greater success in their future struggle.

16th Anniv. of Angolan People's Armed Struggle

Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the DPRK) Feb. 4 carried an article dedicated to the 16th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Angolan people.

It says: The start of the Angolan people's armed struggle on February 4, 1961 was the determined proclamation of a war against the Portuguese colonialists and an expression of the firm determination of the Angolan people to achieve the country's independence at any cost.

The popular movement for the liberation of Angola and the Angolan people won national independence through an arduous yet glorious struggle and proclaimed the founding of the Angolan People's Republic in November 1975, the article notes, and continues:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes of the Angolan people in the struggle for building a new society and warmly hail them.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Angolan people.

29th Independence Day of Sri Lanka

Minju Choson Feb. 4 carried an article extending congratulations and greetings to the friendly Sri Lankan people on the 29th anniversary of the independence of their country.

The independence of Sri Lanka, the article notes, was a historic event of momentous significance for her people in the struggle to achieve the independent development of the country and build a new society.

Pointing to the big successes made by the Sri Lankan Government and people in various fields after independence, especially to the achievements made by them in recent years under the leadership of Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike in the struggle for building a new life, the article says: The Korean people sincerely rejoice over them as over their own successes.

Arusha Declaration In Tanzania Marks 10th Anniv.

Papers in Pyongyang on Feb. 5 carried articles on the tenth anniversary of the publication of the “Arusha Declaration” in Tanzania, extending warm felicitations to the friendly Tanzanian people who are vigorously struggling to translate into practice the ideal of the “Arusha Declaration.”

A Rodong Sinmun article says that the declaration reflected the unanimous will of the Tanzanian people to carve out their destiny by firmly opposing imperialism and colonialism. The “Arusha Declaration” marked a new turn in the struggle of the Tanzanian people to build a new life, the article remarks. (KCNA)

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